STREET CAR OBSERVATIONS. Concerning the Bank, Elevator and Whole

sale Trade of Wichita. EERLESS PRINCESS and my Dear Bird:-The purposes of this paper is not to enforce a set idea but to comply with a request of business men.

LX

This paper is the opinion of busines men | not a loss. on the matters stated me by reason of the fact that the "busi gives his view of a question without a client in

and commends itself to business wherein he The business man is

with money as a con-He says a thing will, or pregnant clusion. He bunches years on some one else to do his work that it it won't, pay. of experience and without premises, logic or argument, arrives at a conclusion in one minute. In years of atquaintance and association with all classes of business and professional men I have found that the essence of the aggregated, short, sententions and jerky sentences of business men is the best guide for a town in the settlement of vexatious questions.

I mean by business men the men who actually transact business, not the retired business man, the money loaner, real estate agent, or that class of men who run to a groove in business and come in contact only with certain classes from one year to another. That many men engaged in these lines are broad in their views there is no doubt, but, as a rule, their business views are circumscribed by the effect that the settlement of a question has on their particular business. To extend this idea;

The money loaner does not favor an influx of capital, because the tendency is to lower interest and make good loans scarcer.

The real estate man enquires the result on lands and lots, and if business is mentioned that does not directly tend to bring about real estate activity the thing loses interest. It is not intended to criticise the methods of any class, but only to further enforce this idea by the statements.

First-The wholesale jobbing trade of Wichita contains more real prosperity to our people as a whole than any other in terest which at present is in sight. Yet the benefit is purely indirect, and no enthusiasm has ever at any time marked the conduct of many men who grew eloquent over the packing houses and car works.

Second-The grain interest of Wichita is packing, and in fact the two interests are the twins of future greatness and power, They are the magnet that attracts other things "Wichita-ward," and yet save in publicly expressed and purely individual effort, this germ of our prosperity is neglected. The seed that has been sown in the "elevator question" has not taken root but has fallen on stony (heart) ground. It has not even sprouted and then died but never received but a passing thought.

In fact the opinion has been expressed that since the "Whiteker campaign" ended our people have not resolutely and denot contemplate action is not worthy of having contributed toward the result? being dignified as thought.

"The empty vessel makes the greatest sound," and while we have had opinion we have not had work. Yea, verily, even "As sounding brass or a tinkling symbal." has been our last year's labor.

The "immigration act" never at any time received the earnest thought of all Wichita concerned; cradled and sustained by a few it bath not been fruitful.

Let him who is without sin throw the first rock at the Immigration Bureau, for the meager results of the immigration scheme. It is asserted that the results of the bureau are equal to if not greater than the labor bestowed.

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.

Wichita sowed broad-east for railroads and the crop was plentiful. Why not sow again for railroads?

Wichita planted deep for car-works and packing houses and other manufacturing property and the yield was all we demand. ed-but when did we turn the subsoil or break the glebe for elevators, for general wholesale and jobbing trade, for diversified (small) industries, the grand aggregate of which is beyond our reasonable conject-

Wichita sacrificed for railways, packing houses and car works, and what is now de manded is a modicum of liberality and sacrifice to complete the foundation of the commercial edifice we have resolved to

The corner stones are: PACKING INTEREST-

WROLESALE INTEREST-MANUFACTURING INTEREST-

And the columns of the main entrance to this building are banks, capital-EN- ta LABGED BANKING FACILITIES apace with the growth of the city in other respects. I am aware that bankers do not agree to this, and would besitate to put any opinion against the views of bankers. but when over 70 per cent of the business ladies and girls whose fair hands held the men of our city concur in the ropes. Little tots were carried out into opinion that the banking facilities the streets in their mother's arms and their small hands plied upon the ropes. Little tots were carried out into the streets in their mother's arms and their small hands plied upon the ropes. A lithe trucks were handsomely decorated with pictures of General Lee and flags of the southern states, while here and there are confederate battle-flag floated to the felt that the board of trade does not give breeze. the prominence to the banking question to which it is entitled. There is no better field for banking the west than is

now open at Wichita.

letter last week inquiring after a man en- obtaining help. gaged in stock who desired \$10,000. This man is engaged in legitimate business, and THE TOOLE-ROSECRANS NUPTIALS. has good credit. Why does he apply to a quasi foreign banker for stock money?

class of business that our bankers do not ourt or desire.

If the grain elevator business is not "all

wind," if the packing business is all we claim, if wholesale men are desired, if industries are in demand, if we are to be the city of the southwest we need, right now, one million of dollars more banking capital than we now have. The establishment of the banks will be the means of establishing other lines of business and put interest where men in legitimate trade can use money at a profit,

So long as Kansas City, Mo., furnishes money for Kansans to do business on, that long will southwestern Kansas be dependent on Kansas City, Mo. Our independence depends on the establishment at ness man's" opinions of questions arising in his the end that the supply will equal the home demand.

Our attitude on the grain elevator. wholesale and jobbing problem reminds sight to bias his judg- me of the old fable of the bird that built a Relief for Agricultural Depression in the nest in a field and the birdlings were agitated by talk of harvest; but the old bird did not see fit not a theorizer. His the old bird did not see fit to move out until the husbandman resolved to cut the grain himself. She knew that as long as the old man depended

> would not be done. Wichita has never at any time tackled the elevator business and wholesale trade in earnest, but we have patiently waited for some one else to do it.

Either we do not believe what we state regarding the success of these business enterprises or we desire to keep our money in other channels of trade, that we know will pay better. Certainly with the roseate hue we have given to the elevator business, and knowing the great need of it, our people would invest money if the chances were equal.

We assert that our people, the business brain of Wichita, do not believe that we need either elevators or wholesale business. A few men may think so, but if Wichita thought so we would have elevators under contract in thirty days.

When we unite we accomplish much. When Wichita, as one brain, one arm, one purse, one man, resolutely determines, thought is succeeded by action and rewarded with success.

Ain't this a fact? I have faith in "precept upon precept, line upon line, here a little or there a little." but I have more confidence in laborious, liberal, sacrificing, earnest work than in location and luck, railway situation and paper proof "that nature and fortune joined to make us great and populous, wealthy and prosperous.

Let us no more "point with pride" to a glorious past record-no longer assert that the inevitable destiny of this valleycease contrasting our situation with others, thereby convincing ourselves that we will ever be in the lead.

Glorious milestones mark our progress for 1883, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888; but what unsurpassed by any other interest save milestone marks our real commercial progress in 1889? Every year should have a milestone permanent in character and

in the minds of the mass of our people has will realize our fondest dream and enable

terminedly thought on the question. What is meant by this is, that thought that does not contemplate action is not worthy of having contributed toward the result?

Expect to get up some morning and see speaking without limitation of time and a similar courtesy was accorded to Mr. Mills on motion of Mr. McKinley. dly thought on the question. What expect to get up some morning and see Committees at St. Louis, without au-

thority to say what Wichita will do in the matter, cannot have courage to enforce an To conclude this piece we confidently a

sert that when the moment arrives that the air of Wichita, its business men, professional men, retired men, its women and elevators and get them quick.

KANSAN. Has the hour come?

A FAILURE PROBABLE. The Northwestern Won't Agree to a Division of Tariff.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.-The presidents of the western railroads were in session about an hour today and adjourned to meet again tomorrow. The Chicago & meet again tomorrow. The Chicago & Northwestern would not agree to any of the plans proposed for the division of the traffic at competitive points, claiming that such a division would be pooling and a violation of the law. The representatives of the other roads believe, however, that the Northwestern control of the cont western takes this position to preserve the advantage accraing to it through the traffic contract with the Union Pacific. An agreement to divide the traffic would compel the Union Pacific to turn over a portion of its business to other Omaha connections instead of giving all to the Northwestern. The indications are that the movement to reorganize the presidents association is at the point of failure. taken up by the meeting of general passen-

THE LEE MONUMENT.

entrance RICHMOND, Va. May 7.—The trucks contain—EN-taining the Lee statute were removed to night to the place of unveiling, with men. women and children tugging at the ropes T e line of march was literally packed with recolle from starting point to find whille the che-ring and waving of flags was continuous. There were 500 grown

ATCHISON TAILORS OUT Arcuison, Kan., Mo., May 7.—The jour-neymen tailors yesterday afternoon preone hour spent at the stock yards will the demand that not more than one man convince any man that we need more should be hired by the week by one employer. Three bosses accepted the demand. The rest refused to consider the second one than the marker—and germane to this cuestion is the grain interest and the wholesale interest.

A hospitage man, in this city reserved as A business man in this city received a towns to prevent non-union shops from

Washington, May 7.—The marriage of Miss Lilly Rosecrans, daughter of General quasi foreign banker for stock money?

One reason is he gets money cheaper than Wichita bankers lean it, another reason is that he gets definite longer time, and lastly the banking facilities of Wichita have not yet reached a point where we may say our banks are wholesale. They

DEBATE BEGUN

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION NOW ON IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. McKinley Explains the Provisions of the Bill, Pointing Out the Advantages.

An Era of Prosperity and American Products Flooding the Markets of the World.

Extended Free List and Duty on Farm Products-Mr. Mills Attacks the Bill with Ridicule as His Weapon - A Report on Irrigation to be Prasented Today.

Washington, May 7.—The long expected tariff debate began in the house to-day rather tamely. The crowd of specta-tors in the galleries was neither larger nor smaller than usual and there was no in-dication of specific smaller than usual and there was no indication of any absorbing popular interest
in the subject. General Benjamin F.
Butler was a prominent figure on the
floor, in close proximity at the opening to
Mr. McKinley. Much to the surprise of
those members who had prepared themselves for an attack on king cancus because of the limited time which will be allowed for the general debate. Mr. McKinley refrained from presenting the
iron-clad rule which was expected, so that
the anticipated preliminary wrangle
was avoided. Although Mr. McKinley was
granted unlimited time in which to present his argument, he had stated in advance that he would not occupy much
more than an hour and the indications are
that the speakers who follow will also reduce their speeches to small compass.
Exclusive of the promised night sessions,
which the more notable speakers avoid
whenever possible, there will be in all but
twenty hours of debate. Following the
established custom, the members of the
ways and means committee must be allowed an hour, or thirteen hours in the aggregate, so that but seven of the daylight ed an hour, or thirteen hours in the aggre gate, so that but seven of the daylight hours will remain for partition among the remaining 315 members of the house.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, presented the report of the committee on elections in the Alabama contested election of McDuffie vs. Turpin. The report (which favors the contestant) was ordered printed. Mr. McKinley, of Ohlo, moved to go in committee of the whole for the considera-

tion of the tariff bill. In making this motion Mr. McKinley stated that he would endeavor to close general discussion Saturday evening. The committee on ways and means had intended to ask the committee on rules to report a resolution limiting the five minute debate to eight days but had not done so on account of the

M'KINLEY OPENS THE BALL. Mr. McKinley then took the floor in sup-port of the bill. In the last political cam-paign the tariff had been the absorbing question before the people. It seemed to him that no extended discussion of this great principle was expected or required or necessary under existing conditions, fessional men, retired men, its women and school children all at one time believe in political contest of 1888, it was that the and talk elevators and grain we will get protective political y as promulgated by the elevators and get them quick. tained by the Republican party through a long series of years, should be secured mandin any legislation which was to be had by a congress chosen in this check to be had by a congress chosen in this great contest and on this mastering issue. He interpreted the victory to mean, he interpreted the majority in this house to mean, he interpreted the incumbency of the presidency of the United States by the presidency of the triff was demanded by the people and that that revision should be along the line and in full recognition of the principle and numbers of protection

this congress to register their will and em-body their verdict into public laws. The bill presented by the committee on ways and means to the house was a thorough answer to that demand, in full recognition

answer to that demand, in full recognition of the primainle and policy of the protective tariff. The bill had not abolished the internal revenue tax, as the Republican party had pledged itself to do in the event that abolition was necessary to preserve the protective system, because the committee had found the abolition of the one was not necessary to the preservation of the other. The bill recommended the abolition of all special taxes and the reduction of the tax on tobacco and smuff and it removed the restrictions upon the growers of tobacco. restrictions upon the growers of tobacco.
With these exceptions the internal revenue
laws stood as at present. If these recommendations were agreed to internal taxation would be reduced a little over \$8,000,000 The committee also recommended a pro-vision requiring all imported articles to vision requiring all imported articles to bear a stamp or mark indicating the coun-try in which such articles are manufactur-ed. The reason that actuated the commit-tee was that it had become too common among some of the countries of the world to copy some of our best known brands and sell them in competition with our own home made products.

The next provision recommended was one extending and liberalizing the draw-

one extending and liberalizing the draw-back section of the law. Under the exist-ing statute any citizen of the United States ing statute any citizen of the United States could import an article, pay duly usen it, make it into a complete product, export it and the government refunded 50 per cent of the duty on the raw material. The committee recommended that hereafter the government should retain only 1 per cent instead of 10 per cent. This gave to the people of the United States practically free raw material for the export trade. The committee said to capitalists of the country. "If you think you can go into the foreign markets with free raw material we give you within 1 per cent of free raw material and you try and see what you can do." [Laughter.] This cent of free raw material and you try and see what you can do." [Laughter.] This provision completely disposed of what had sometimes seemed an unanswerable argument urged by gentlemen on the other side that if the manufactures only had raw material they could compete in the markets of the world.

may say our banks are wholesale. They are yet in the "retail banking business" and local in the supply of money

The demand is for a wider and more extended bunking field and this can only be reached by more bankers, who will not in yade the trade of present bankers but will be and the corder out the coal miners all over the country the 18th or 30th of May.

In a clock today.

Mr. McKinley replied to wood whether this provision applied to wood whether this provision applied to wood and the supply of money

ALL MINERS TO GO OUT.

St. Lottle, Ms., May 7.—It is runnored that the bill would not reduce the revenues of the government but that, on the contrary, it would increase the revenues. This statement was misleading. The instant diminished, and the twinness correspond on the country the 18th or 30th of May.

come a law the revenues of the govern-ment would be diminished from \$50,000,000

to \$50,000,000. fter discussing the bill more in detail.

McKinley said that under the duties
d by the bill the annual imports of \$25,000,000 of agricultural products would be supplied the people of the United States by the American farmer rather than by the Canadian farmer and that \$25,000,000 the Canadian farmer and that \$25,000.000 distributed among the farmers would relieve some of the depression prevailing among them and give them confidence, courage and increased ability to raise the mortgages upon their farms [applause].

Mr. McKinley explained and defended the wool schedule and the paragraph in the metal schedule concerning tin plate the metal schedule concerning tin plate and passed to the consideration of the free list. He said that the committee had taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list eighteen articles, ten of which were articles of agriculture. If the same quantity should be imported this year as was imported last year, this would increase the revenue \$2,400,000. It had taken from the dutiable list and put upon the free list forty-eight articles which last year paid into the treasury \$61,500,000, \$55,000,000 of which was from sugar alone. Referring to the growth of the carpet in Referring to the growth of the carpet in-dustry in the United States he said that the price of carpets had gone down while the aid valorem equivalent had gone up. It was the high ad valorem duty that gentlemen on the other side saw while they shut their eyes to the dimin-ished price. The Democrats pursued the shadow, the Republicans enjoyed the substance. [Applause.] The Democrats would rather have low ad valorem equiva-lents and high prices than high ad valorem

and low prices. THE FOREIGN MARKETS OPEN. What was the complaint against the bill? Was it that it would stop exportation and interfere with our foreign markets? The foreign markets were as accessible under the bill as under existing law. They were as accessible under the bill as they would be under absolute free trade. The committee would encourage foreign trade and sustain it, but what peculiar sanctity hung about the foreign market that did not attach to the domestic market? Was the foreign consumer a better consumer than the American consumer a better consumer and therefore a better What was the complaint against the a better consumer and therefore a better customer for the American consumer? Under the system of revenue tariff we bought more abroad than we sold and paid bought more abroad than we sold and paid the balance in gold—an unhealthy state of affairs. The organized opposition to the bill came from the consignees here and the consignees and merchants abroad. Why? Because it would check their busi-ness. The press of other countries has condemned the bill. Why? Because it worked against them. This bill was an American bill, made for American in-terests.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Notwithstanding all of these croakings, however, we are now experting more pro-ducts than at any time in our history. Our exports had increased 35 per cent more than the exports from free trade Great Britain. We have enjoyed twenty-nine years of con-tinuous protection, the longest period since the foundation of the government, and found ourselves in greater prosperity than at any other time. In the arts and sciences, in wealth, in national honor we are at the In 1860, after four years of revenue tariff, the country was in a state of de-pression. We had neither money nor credit. We had both now. We had a surplus revenue. Under the Morrill tariff a milestone permanent in character and wealth producing in result.

Let 1800 witness the elevator milestone and the strengthening of the lines in the wholesale and jobbing trade.

The old adage "pin not your faith to the sleeve of another" comes home to us now. Faith in ourselves, Wichita and each tother and that faith evidenced by work will realize our fondest dream and enable us to be rather than seem.

Wichita has never yet ate the bread of idleness. All we have is ours, because we bought and paid for it. Why should we expect to get up some morning and see a clevators all over town without in any way believe expect to get up some morning and see a clevators all over town without in any way believe expect to get up some morning and see a clevators all over town without in any way believe expect to get up some morning and see a clevators all over town without in any way believe expect to get up some morning and see a clevators all over town without in any way believe expect to get up some morning and see at the second to the committee of the working classes of any other country. These deposits to fine working classes of any other country. The public debt of the United States, per capital, was less than that of any nation of the working classes of any other country. The public debt of the United States, per capital, was less than that of any nation of the working classes of any other country. The public debt of the United States, per capital, was less than that of any nation of the working classes of any other country. The public debt of the United States, per capital, was less than that of any nation of the working classes of any other country. The public debt of the United States, per capital, was less than that of any nation of the working classes of any other country. These deposits in savings and see of the working classes of any other country. These deposits of the working classes of any other country. These deposits of the working classes of any other country. These deposits of the working classes of any The greatest good to the greatest number, the largest opportunity for human en-deavor, were the maxims upon which our protective system rested. [Applause]. At the conclusion of Mr. McKinley's speech, he was warmly congratulated per sonally by almost every Republican mem-ber present, while the cry of "vote," was heard all over the western side

of the hall.

MR. MILLS SPEAKS. Mr. Mills, of Texas, followed. He de-clared that this was the first bill that had come before the American people with its mask torn off like a highwayman de mask torn off like a highwayman de-manding their purses. [Applause]. To check importation was to check exportation. Split hairs as you may no man could show that we might sell without buying. When we re-fused to take the products of other nations that refusal was an interdiction against our averts, and as we removed the harour exports, and as we removed the riers to free exchange we increased our trade. Protection boiled down meant more work and less result, and carried out to its conclusion it meant all work and no

Along the line and purposes of protection [Applause].

The people had spoken and they asked this congress to register their will and emulating to hides, tin plate and sugar, and then said: "At length these gentlemen were brought to their knees at the confes-sional and were bound to admit that there was widespread depression throughout the agricultural regions. What did the bill do agricultural regions. What did the bill do to aid agriculture? It put sugar on the free list, though all the Republicans did not come up like little gentlemen and take sugar in theirs. Gentlemen on the other side expressed sympathy for the farmer and their zeal to relieve the distress which they at length acknowledged surrounded the agriculturalist. Two years ago the Democrats stood here and declared that the country was on the edge of a dark shadow. The Republicans ridiculed this and said that the farm mortgages were only a further evidence of prosperity

and wealth. [Laughter]. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SUGAR. "Why did not the committee treat sugar as it treated woolen goods and cotton goods and iron goods? Why did it not put a protective duty on sugar and compel its a protective dity on sogar and compet its croduction in this country and carry out the protective policy! The committee found out that the wheat production was in danger and increased the duty 50 per cent. The United States exported 30,000,000 bushels of wheat a year and last year it imported the startling amount of 1.946 bushels [Laughter]." The increased Juty was to protect the American farmer against the pauper labor of India.

THE GENTLEMAN BECOMES SAUCASTIC. Corn was to be protected. The United States last year exported 42,000,000 bushels of corn and imported 2,388 bushels. This immense importation must be stopped. The committee promised to deliver the rie farmers from all peril. It was going to speak words of comfort to him and tell him that he would not have to compare the rich was not been allowed. tell him that he would not have to compete with pauper labor. How much rye did the United States import? Sixteen bushels. [Laughter.] Some adventurous farmer had bought this rye to improve his crop and he was to be rebuked for this at the capitol of his nation. He attributed to the majority of the committee one bold and audacious move which meant the deliverance of the farmers. They cried out "let the portculis fail" in order to save the rabbage patch. They had placed a duty on calebage and that was to be the panaces for all ills. The farmer could stand in his calebage patch and dely the world. [Laughter] This was a castage head bill [Applause]. The Republicans must do something more than this in order to fool the farmers. The farmers understood that rmers. The farmers understood that rev needed markets for their products, his bill would almost stop, the exporta-on of agricultural products, and then the applicans would hear a storm worse than

Continued on Second Page.

FOR GREED OF GOLD.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT AT EL RENO, OKLAHOMA. John Smith, a Crippled Veteran, Called to His Door and Badly Beaten. The Deed Done by a Negro Who Supposed the Aged Man Had Pension Money. A Coroner's Jury in the Lephart Murder Case Returns a Verdict of Death by Unknown Persons, Despite Identi-

fication of the Lynchers-His Innocent Now Well Established - Other Orime News.

Et RENO, Ok., May 7.—Last night Jim Jackson, a negro, visited an old crippled man, named John C. Smith, living three miles east of here, and called him to the door and knocked him down and beat him till he supposed he was dead. Smith is feeble and 62 years old. It is feared he will die. He had received notice that his application for pension had been granted and it is believed that the negro supposed Smith had money. The neighbors arrested Jackson, who confessed the crime. He is here in the county jail.

A SINGULAR VERDICT.

The Murderers of Innocent Willie Lephart Cleared by a Jury.

COLUMBIA. S. C.. May 7.—The inquest over the body of Willie Lephart, who was shot to death in his cell in Lexington by a mob of men, was held in Lexington yesterday. During the progress of the inquest the following men were identified as having assisted and taken part in the assassination: S. C. Coughman, A. Marks, Pearce Taylor, Thomas Scav, Goorge Musor and James Oglesby. The jury remained out ten minutes and returned with the remarkable verifiet that Willie Lephart came to his death by gun shot wounds at the hands of persons unknown. the hands of persons unknown

The evidence in the hands of the gover-nor which caused the judge to recommend a respite to Lephart and Governor Richards to grant the same goes to show that the negro was probably innocent and the victim of a conspiracy. This evidence was made public yesterday. Rosa Cannon, the IS-year-old girl alleged to have been assaulted, lived for some time in the family of Simon Corley, a man at one time prominent in politics in this state. Her mother and father live in another section of the country. A few days after the alleged asleged assault she wrote to her mother saying that a negro had entered Corley's home and demanded food of her. He also asked for money and choked her to compel her to tell him where it was hidden. In this letter and another written to her mother she distinctly says that the negro did not assault her. She to grant the same goes to show written to her mother she distinctly says
that the negro did not assault her. She
said that Mr. Corley asserted that it was
Willie Lephart that attacked her, but she
said she could not identify him as she was
so frightened. Another paper on ille in
the governor's office is an affidavit made
just one week ago by Charley Cannon, the
brother of Rosa. He swears that his sister
was unable to identify Willie Lephart and
would not have swear as she did on the would not have sworn as she did on the trial had she been away from the influence of Coriey. His sister wished to leave Cor-ley's with him, but Corley would not allow her to do so. He had no idea that Lephart was guilty. There was other testimony in the same line. Lephart was convicted solely upon Rosa Cannon's testi-

FRESH CLEWS TO BENSON.

The Leavenworth Suspect Traced to a Wild Section of Country.

CHELSEA, I. T., May 7.—Charles A. Ben-son has been traced from Big Cabin Switch, where he was first seen by farmer John I. Killman, to a point near Pryor creek and it is now stated that this particular section had been for a long time one of Benson's favorite haunts, he having been employed at different times as hav workman under at different times as hay workman under the name of Waldo. It is now charged that Benson is being shielded at some that Benson is being shielded at some point in this locality by friends.

Mrs. Sterwart, wife of a farmer living

near a German settlement, said today that on the day Benson left the railroad a man answering his description stopped at her house and asked for a drink of water. She sked him if he would not come in this the stranger replied that he would remain out on the porch. The man then inquired the way to Chelsea. After being told a short conversation followed in which the stranger said his profession was that of a minister. When the strange man left the house instead of taking the route which had been pointed out by the woman which had been pointed out by the woman he took a different course around the field to the left. The lady did not understand this move and watched the man closely for some time. He had not gone a great way up the field when it was discovered that instead of carrying the one small value, which he had at the house the man had a shawly strangeous handle towether. shawl strap containing a bundle, together with what might have been a gun in a

Mrs. Stewart further said that when shown a cabinet sized photograph of Ben-son that she recognized the resemblance at a glance, with the exception that the stranger was smoothly shaven. She de-scribed Benson's build perfectly and noticed particularly the German accent in his

The portion of country undoubtedly Willisons, May 7.—Fronts were re-traversed by Benson is a perfect wildern a portion, sour northward and in the lower lake of undergrowth in the wooded portion, while the prairie lands are uninhabited for miles, making as cosy a retreat for criminals of all classes as could be found in any portion of the civilized world. No newspapers are read and a majority of the in-habitants never inquire for mail at any of the postoffices. Many women go barefooted e children are seen without a stitch of

SIX RAILROAD MEN HELD UP. Las Vegas, N. M., May 7.—At 1.40 this morning two men, armed with revolvers, held up the night operator, two conductors, two engineers and the watchman at Lamy Junction while their trains were awaiting orders and secured seven watches and 82 thirf and highwayman who was released from the penifentiary at Santa Fe yester-day on bail. The sheriff of Santa Fe county and a posse are in hot pursuit

UNPROVOKED MURDER

FAIRFILLD, O., May i.—Ira Mariatt this afternoon went to Ben Ashton and Lewis Bell and asked them to sign a bondor note they refused to comply with his request and he became angry. Brawing a revolver he fired at both men. Ashton fell dead and Bell received a had wound from which it was tirst bought he could not recover. After shooting Maristr flet but Sheriff tion of agricultural products and then the Republicans would hear actorn worse than a Nebraska cyclone. In order is increase the home market and give comployment to the home market and give comployment to complete the product of the farmers must be given to the form people, the farmers must be given to complete the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the product of the farmers must be given to the farmers must be given to

entered the house Marlatt shot him in the side, inflicting a flesh wound which is not dangerous. The prisoner was quickly overpowered and disarmed, after which he was brought here and locked up in the county jail. Ashten and Bell were both well known and highly respected citizens of Columbiana county.

SHERMAN RELEASED.

No Evidence Produced Implicating Him in Wrightsman's Murder.

Kansas Cirr. Mo., May 7.—Justice Worthen today discharged John L. Sher-man, a private detective of Springfield, Mo., who was accused of the murder of William C. Wrightsman, grocer and real William C. Wrightsonon, grocer and real estate broker, who disappeared from this city in 1886. There were present when the decision was rendered Mrs. Wrightsman and W. E. Grayston, the attorney from Springfield who yesterday had a personal encounter with Major Warner in the court room. The prisoner appeared to be convinced that the justice would dismiss him. The court held that no evidence had been produced to lead to the establishment of Wrightsman's death and ou that ground discharged the prisoner.

Another dispute arose between the attorneys as to the disposition of the skeleton claimed to be that of the alleged murdered man. The court ordered it returned to Undertaker Carl, to whom it was first

to Undertaker Carl, to whom it was first given. Mr. Grayson still claims to be able to prove the skeleton to be that of Wrights-man. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Lymon says other proceedings will be in-

FLED WITH TRUST FUNDS

PITISITIES, Pa., May 7.—Ten members of the Allegheny "Nightowis," an organized band of railroad robbers, were arrested at midnight last night by the Allegheny City police authorities and are now in jail. The railroads have for several months been annoyed by this gang breaking interest and middle of the policy and problem. breaking into and robbing station houses

IRVING GIVES HIMSELF UP.

BUBLINGAME, Kan., May 7.—George Ir-wing, who killed George Williams in this city on the night of April 29, and for whom a reward of \$300 was offered by Governor Humphrey, has given himself up. He sur-rendered last night to his uncle, Mr. Lee Ford, at Ford's residence in Dragoon town-ship, and is now in jall in this city await-ing the arrival of the sheriff. ing the arrival of the sheriff.

SETTLED WITH THE COUNTY. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 7, Landy H. Trice, the county collector of Buchanan county, who was found short in his accounts in the sum of \$13,000, today effected a compromise with the prosecuting after-ney by paying to the county treasurer \$7.385.54. Consequently the suits that had been filed against him were withdrawn.

WHISKY DID THE WORK

TUSCOLA. Ill. May 7.—Alfred Campbell was arrested last night charged with being one of two men who stabbed and hammered in death with clubs James Hogers. The other man was George King, who escaped Campbell confessed but after-wards retracted the story. Whisky did

KILLED SWEETHEART AND SELF. OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—At Freeport, was held last evening and a board of trade organized, with a membership of forty-lask, who had been courting Miss Mc-Clask, who had been courting Miss Mc-Intyre, daughter of wealthy parents, pro-posed to her and when she rejected him shot her in the chest. He then blew out is brains. The doctors say the girl will

HUGE EMBEZZLEMENTS IN ARGEN-

TINE. BUENOS AVERS, May 7.—Grave pecula-tions have been discovered in the customs department here. The revenue lost by the government by the embezzlement is esti-mated to have reached the enormous sum of \$10,000,000 annually,

W. H. GUION A DEFAULTER. New York, May 7.—It was discovered today that William H. Gulon, the old and well known shipping man is a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000.

MAYOR WAGONNER ON THE DECISION Archison, Kan., May 7.—Mayor Wagon-ner writes from Washington as follows: In a conversation with Chief Justice Brewer yesteriay, he says: "In the ab-sence of congressional legislation on the sence of congressional registration in the subject, the effect of the original package decision would be to practically annul state prohibitory legislation on the subject of liquor." Mayor Wagonner writes that it is very doubtful about congress taking any action in the matter.

SORGHUM MILLS CLOSED. Et Dorano, Kan. May 7.—The Douglass sorghum sugar mills were sold at sheriff sale today in this city to the Keyston Iron company, of Kansas City, for \$1,000. The mills cost the farmers of this county about \$26,000 and have never realized a cent. They will not be reopened.

ONE THOUSAND MEN STRIKE. Washington, Ind., May 7.—One thousand miners employed in the bituminous coal regions near this city have struck for an advance in wages, refusing to abide by the decision of the Terre Haute convention which discriminated against this matter. There is little hope of reaching a settle

SOME DAMAGE BY FROST.

HILWATHA, Kan., May 7.-This section. Hilwatel, Ran., May 7.—Ins section was visited by a heavy frost last night which greatly diamaged the fruit crop. The strawberry crop is rained. The country is suffering from a scarcity of rain. SHIRKOFIELD, III. May 7.—Vegetation was covered with a white, heavy frost yesteriay morning and garden regulables are distinctive covered. Internation from the distinctly nipped. Information from the country reports it to be a killing frost af-fecting vegetables and possibly fruits. No indications are given as to whether it has lamaged winter wheat. Ice was fermed

this city. Citicano, Ill., May 7.—Dispatches rereceived here from points in this state and lown show that heavy frosts were quite general last and night before fruit and veg-etables are seriously damaged.

ST LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—Heavy frosts are reported from various sections of this state and it is feared that the wheat crop has been injured. The frost was pa larly heavy in Pike and Andrian con in both places for forming and the g being frozen to a considerable deptil. The frost was particu PEKIN, III., May T -A heavy frost set-

led down here early and ice formed. The strawberries per land ice formed. The strawberries per land pears are very badly damaged. At Mount Carmei, Ill., the drought was broken but a heavy frost latter did more damage to grain and fruit than the rain did benefit. The prospect for fruit was then now. led down here early yesterday morning, and ice formed. The strawberries peaches

HALF AND HALF.

CONGRESSMAN TURNER AGAINST THE FIELD.

McNall Second in Strength, Hanback Third and Hamilton in the Rear.

The Delegations from Seven Counties Con tested-The Contingent from Russell County Unpledged.

S. J. Osborne Noninated for Judge on the Seven Hundred and Sixteenth Ballot at Grainfield-Atchison's Mayor on the "Original Package" Docision-Items from Stillwater and Attica-Western Gossip.

COLBY, Kan., May 7 - This city is crowded tonight with delegates and visitors to the Sixth district congressional conven-tion which meets here tonnerow. The can-didates are all in the field as follows: Hou, PHILADELERIIA, Pa., May 7.—A. Ellwood Lancaster, a young man who carried on the business of real estate agent at 29 Walnut street, has disappeared and it is charged that he has embezzled funds in trusted him by various parties to invest in real estate. The amount is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$70,000. William Drebel, a hosiery manufacturer, who charges Lancaster with the embezzling of \$10,000 from him has caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the fugitive and it is now in the hands of private detectives.

A GANG OF ROBBERS TAKEN.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7.—Ten members of the Allegheny "Nightowis," an organized band of railroad robbers, were arrested at midnight last night by the Allegheny City police authorities and are now in jull. The railroads have for several months been annoyed by this gang

FROM STILLWATER.

STILLWATER, Ok., May &-[Special Correspondence.) The officials of the Galena, Guthrie & Fort Reno railroad are in this city securing right of way for the road. It has been definitely determined that the road will run via Stillwater. The city is alive to the necessity of railway communi Lee cation and every demand of the company is already met. No more enterprising town exists in the territory than Still town exists in the territory than Still-water. Its people started to make a town and they made it; they demanded a county for the panhandle and they got it; they went after a county seat, and they have it, and if they determine to build an air line road to the guif, this world can feel as-sured it will speedily be built. The future county of which Stillwater will be the county seat countries.

will be the county seat comprises over 100 townships and comprises the Oklahomia parhandle, the Osage Porcas, Otoes, Missouri and Pawnee Indian reservations, as well as a part of the Cherokee strip which will be attached for judicial purposes. All that part of the new territory east of the Indian meridian and north of the Clmar-ron river will, for the present, be set off in this county. From a judicial stand point

this county. From a judicial stand point it is admitted that no city in the territory will be as important as Stillwater. The impetus of the boom is already felt. The impetus of the boom is aircady felt.

Lots are rapidly advancing in value stidl new buildings being erected in every direction. A meeting of the business men was held last evening and a board of trade

with.
A brass band of twelve pieces has been organized. Every member is an accomplished musician and the band is led by J. M. Swidenski the famous organizer and leader of the Denrer Cowboy band. Mr. windiski has purchased business property

Swindiski has purchased business property and is permanently located at this point. A three month term of city schools commenced April 25. Prof Holliday, principal, with an enrollment of 115 pupils. A five month winter term closed in March. Stillwater schools are free public schools and the tencher's salaries and all expenses are paid from the city funds. It is the only city in the territory that has been able to maintain free public schools and pay its teachers in full. The country immediately around the city is full of boomer camps awaiting the opening of the strip. mediately around the city is fall of boomer camps awaiting the opening of the strip. From present indications they will not have long to wait. As many of the white people in the east end of the Fan Handla formerly resided in the Cherokee nation, we have direct and reliable communi-cation with the Cherokee people. Your correspondent recently saw a letter from a Cherokee official written to a citizen of correspondent recently saw a letter from a Cherokee official, written to a citzen of the Pan Handle, who had formerly been in his employ, stating that if the govern-ment would make an offer of 81 for per serie the strip would be open within sixty days. The Black Bear valley, the finest portion of the strip, lies just north of Stillwater and the prudent beamer is pitching his tent along the south line of the strip, which is love miles north of this city. is four miles north of this city.

ATTICA ITEMS.

ATTICA, Kan., May 6.-[Special Corres-ordence]. The fight for the judgeship in this, the Twenty-fourth judicial district, is waxing warm. The convention to be held at Harper July 1 will consist of twenty five delegates, viz. Harper county fifteen and Barber ten. Harper county has five can-didates and Barber two. Hon. Hussell Wiggins of this city, is a candidate, and from present appearances will make a very strong light in the convention. The G. A. R. will appropriately celebrate

Memorial and Decoration days. Memorial and Decoration days.
Our public schools close alay 20. The
commencement exercises of the graduating class will be of unusual interest this
year. Prof. L. E. Eddy has been with us for three years to the anticfaction of both, patrons and pupile. Growing crops never looked better at this season of the year.

Our farmers are finding that Wichita. Is the best market for their hogs and cattle, judging from the shipments of late.

SONS OF AMERICA.

SONS OF AMERICA.

TOPEKA, Kain. May 7.—The state camp. Patriotic Order Sons of America elected the following trustees for the ensuing year. Thomas M. Nye, camp. No. 6. Aziell: H. M. Pideol, camp. No. 2. Frankfort; W. Taylor, camp. No. 4. Topeka. To the national camp. which theets in Beston next October, the following delegates were chosen. H. C. Newton, camp. No. 6. Aziell. W. E. Hrubsker, camp. No. 5. Topeka. Cyrox Shinu, camp. No. 7. Cheida. The next state camp. will be held at Axiell. The white degree was conferred this evening.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY. Salina, Kan., May 7.-The twenty-set SALEXA, Kan., May 7.—The twenty-second annual meeting the Homeopathic Medical society of the state of Kannas began its session here today and will continue over tomerrow. Dr. D. P. Cook, of Clay Center, the president, delivered the annual address and the secretary, M. J. Brown, of Salina read the journal of last meeting. A number of papers highly interesting to the profession were read and discovered and the precision of salina tomorrow.

OSBORNE NOMINATED FOR JUDGE. GRAPHTELD, Kan., May 2.—The Repuls-Otherne on the seven hundred and six-freenth ballot. The Democrate assembles in convention temocraw and will noteinate \(\lambda\) otherwise of Elin-